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Southern Regional Research Laboratory

New Orleans 19, Louisiana

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To: Director and Laboratory Staff
 From: Survey and Appraisal Section, Cotton Processing Division
 Subject: SURVEY NOTES

LINT COTTON

• COTTON CONSUMPTION AND MILL ACTIVITY

Cotton consumption in July, as in June, was considerably below a year ago, although spindle activity was higher than in July 1946. Cotton consumption during January - July 1947 was 3.8 percent greater, and rayon consumption 10.0 percent greater than during January - July 1946.

Table 1.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and
spindle hours in cotton mills

	July 1947	June 1947	July 1946	July 1940
Consumption, bales	677,489	728,251	729,603	622,723
On hand, 1000 bales	2,521	2,906	6,746	10,094
Active spindle hours, billions	8.5	9.1	8.0	7.5
Spindle activity, percent of 80-hour capacity	101.7	113.6	95.3	86.6

TRENDS IN U. S. CONSUMPTION OF FIBERS

Estimated quantities of fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers in the United States over more than fifty years are given in quantities and percentages of the total in tables 2 and 3. These tables have been prepared for our forthcoming report "Trends in the Consumption of Fibers in the United States, 1892-1946." As is indicated, total ultimate consumption of textile and cordage fibers in the United States increased from an average of 5.2 billion pounds per year during 1935-39 to an all-time peak of 7.8 billion pounds in 1941 and 1943, declined to 6.8 billion pounds in 1945, and turned upward to a record peacetime total of 7.3 billion pounds in 1946. In 1946, cotton comprised 61.1 percent of the total fiber "made available for use by ultimate consumers" as compared with 70.8 percent in 1942 and 60.6 percent during 1935-39, while rayon's percentage was 11.3 percent in 1946 as compared with 6.2 percent during 1935-39. Consumption of cotton by ultimate consumers was at a peak in 1942, of wool in 1946, of silk in 1929, and of rayon and other synthetics in 1946, while the quantity of flax made available for ultimate consumers was at a peak in 1914, of jute in 1937, of hard fibers in 1941 and of hemp in 1943.

COTTON CROP FORECAST

The Crop Reporting Board's second estimate of this year's cotton crop is 11,849,000 bales (September 8). Production last year was 8,517,291 bales.

Table 2.—Average estimated quantities of fibers made available for use annually by ultimate consumers^{1/} in the United States during designated periods, 1892-1944 and annual totals for 1940-1946

Period 2/ :	Cotton Wool 2/	Silk 2/	Flax :	Rayon :	Other :	Sub- total 4/	Jute :	Hard fibers 5/ :	Hemp :	Grand total 6/
Million pounds :	Million pounds :	Million pounds :	Million pounds :	Million pounds :	Million pounds :	Million pounds :	Million pounds :	Million pounds :	Million pounds :	Million pounds :
1892-94	1,176	254	12	39	1,481	304	228	19	2,032	
1895-99	1,429	287	15	43	1,774	412	246	22	2,454	
1900-04	1,801	240	21	50	2,112	524	324	20	2,980	
1905-09	2,239	276	26	55	2,596	647	338	23	3,604	
1910-14	2,373	318	35	71	2,800	712	412	21	3,948	
1915-19	2,864	404	50	41	3,366	671	512	25	4,574	
1920-24	2,691	418	60	39	3,234	776	413	16	4,439	
1925-29	3,092	406	89	49	3,727	912	456	8	5,103	
1930-34	2,566	302	78	39	3,154	649	382	3	4,188	
1935-39	3,204	417	65	41	4,058	775	453	3	5,289	
1940-44	4,793	602	15	20	6,051	613	555	45	7,264	
1940	3,837	443	48	25	471	5	4,829	514	2	6,012
1941	4,947	692	25	18	571	12	6,265	754	10	7,825
1942	5,420	646	6/	29	607	24	6,726	126	19	7,662
1943	5,257	631	6/	16	644	37	6,585	617	142	7,840
1944	4,506	600	6/	12	687	47	5,852	560	52	6,984
1945 7/	4,285	644	16	14	744	49	5,738	538	7	6,797
1946 7/	4,460	743	31	31	829	53	6,132	749	5	7,305

1/ Consumption of raw fiber plus additions and minus subtractions for imports and exports of fiber manufacturers.

2/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917; calendar years, 1918-46.

3/ Wool and similar fibers including mohair, camel's hair, etc. Scoured equivalent weights.

4/ Includes nylon, Aralac, Saren, Vinyon, and Fiberglas. Consumption before 1940 was inconsequential.

5/ Including abaca (Manila fiber), sisal, henequen, istle (Tampico fiber), phormium (New Zealand hemp), and cantala. Includes also sumn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers.

6/ Less than 500,000 pounds. Preliminary.

Table 3.—Fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers in the United States During designated periods, 1892-1946, in percentages of the total ^{1/}

Period ^{2/}	Cotton	Wool	Silk	Flax	Rayon	Other synthetics	Sub- total	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Total fibers	Percent
Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1892-94	57.9	12.5	0.6	1.9	"	"	72.9	15.0	11.2	0.9	"	100.0
1895-97	58.2	11.7	0.6	1.8	"	"	72.3	16.8	10.0	0.9	"	100.0
1900-01	60.4	8.1	0.7	1.7	"	"	70.9	17.6	10.9	0.6	"	100.0
1905-09	62.1	7.7	0.7	1.5	"	"	72.0	18.0	9.4	0.6	"	100.0
1910-14	60.1	8.1	0.9	1.8	0.1	"	71.0	18.0	10.4	0.6	"	100.0
1915-19	62.6	8.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	"	73.6	14.7	11.2	0.5	"	100.0
1920-24	60.6	9.4	1.4	0.9	0.6	"	72.9	17.5	9.3	0.3	"	100.0
1925-29	60.6	8.0	1.7	0.9	1.8	"	73.0	17.9	8.9	0.2	"	100.0
1930-34	61.3	7.2	1.9	0.9	4.0	"	75.3	15.5	9.1	0.1	"	100.0
1935-39	60.6	7.9	1.2	0.8	6.2	"	76.7	14.6	8.6	0.1	"	100.0
1940-44	65.9	8.3	0.2	0.3	8.2	0.3	83.2	8.5	7.7	0.6	"	100.0
1940	63.8	7.4	0.8	0.4	7.8	0.1	80.3	11.1	8.5	0.1	"	100.0
1941	63.2	8.9	0.3	0.2	7.3	0.2	80.1	10.2	9.6	0.1	"	100.0
1942	70.8	8.4	0.4	3/	7.9	0.3	87.8	5.6	6.4	0.2	"	100.0
1943	67.1	8.0	0.2	3/	8.2	0.5	81.0	7.9	6.3	1.8	"	100.0
1944	64.5	8.6	0.2	3/	9.8	0.7	83.8	8.0	7.5	0.7	"	100.0
1945 ^{4/}	63.0	9.5	0.2	3/	11.0	0.7	84.4	7.9	7.6	0.1	"	100.0
1946 ^{4/}	61.1	10.2	0.4	3/	11.3	0.7	83.9	10.3	5.7	0.1	"	100.0

^{1/} Based on table 7.

^{2/} Calendar years, 1918-46; fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917, except for cotton which is given for years ending August 31, 1892-1913, and rayon which is given for calendar years, 1911-17.

^{3/} Less than .05 percent.

^{4/} Preliminary.

Favorable weather east of the Mississippi River offset drought and high temperatures in the western part of the Belt and production prospects remain practically the same as indicated on August 1. Expected yield per harvested acre is 269.0 pounds as compared with 235.3 pounds in 1946.

Ginnings through August 31 (647,391 bales) averaged substantially higher in grade and slightly shorter in staple than during the corresponding period last year.

American-Egyptian production is estimated at 1,100 bales as compared with 2,500 bales in 1946 and 32,100 bales average for 1936-45.

COTTON PRICES

Cotton prices have dropped very substantially during the past several weeks owing to such factors as (1) the size of the new crop now becoming available, (2) unfavorable export situation, (3) decline in domestic mill consumption. The delivered-at-mill price for Middling 15/16-inch cotton was 33.20 cents on September 11 as compared with 36.96 cents on August 14 and 40.06 cents in July (see table 4). The price of cotton at Memphis is now 3.87 cents over the 1947-48 loan rate for that locality of 27.93 cents.

Table 4.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple, and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins in cents.

	July 1947	June 1947	November 1946	July 1946	Average 1939-40
Cotton, Middling 15/16"	:	:	:	:	:
delivered at mills, lb.	: 40.06	: 38.93	: 32.20	: 34.76	: 11.01
Rayon, viscose staple, equivalent price 1/, lb.	: 28.48	: 28.48	: 23.67	: 22.25	: 22.25
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions 2/	: 86.71	: 83.34	: 71.25	: 58.14	: 22.86
Mill margins 3/, average 17 cotton fabrics.	: 49.49	: 46.46	: 40.52	: 18.37	: 12.68

- 1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x.89).
2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable wastes.
3/ Difference between cloth prices and prices (10 market average) of cotton assumed to be used in the 17 constructions.

WORLD TEXTILE FIBER OUTPUT STILL BELOW PREWAR

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations world production in 1947-48 of cotton, wool, flax, silk, and rayon should be a little larger than in 1946-47 but still considerably less than in 1935-39. However, carryover stocks are so substantial that the effective supply is nearly as large as prewar. Cotton acreage is recovering slowly. Russian flax and the Japanese silk industries have been disorganized by the war. Recovery in rayon production in Italy, Germany, and Japan is held back by lack of coal and caustic soda.

OUTPUT OF COTTON PICKERS STILL LIMITED

Only 200 cotton pickers will be available this year in the entire South. John Rust, inventor of the Rust cotton picker, says 100,000 to 200,000 machines will be needed to completely mechanize the cotton harvest, and that eight to ten years will be required to produce this number. Rust's machine, completely redesigned during the war, will be manufactured by Allis Chalmers at Gadsden, Alabama, in a former war plant recently purchased from the Government. It is a small machine which will pick one row at a time and which Mr. Rust "feels" could sell for \$1,000 or \$2,000 complete with tractor and other necessary tools for complete mechanization of cotton culture. International's machine is a two-row affair, selling complete with tractor for about \$7,000.

Daily News Record, August 18, 1947, p. 1

According to John L. McCaffrey, President of International Harvester Company, his company has produced several hundred pickers by engineering shop methods since 1942 (Expect 175 in 1947). Production is expected to begin at their new Memphis works late this year, and they "hope to build more than 1,000 mechanical pickers for the 1948 crop season."

Cotton Trade Journal, August 22, 1947, p. 5

QUALITY AND VARIETY OF COTTON PURCHASED BY MILLS

According to a survey made by the Cotton Branch, PMA, in 1945, and reported in "Cotton Mill Requirements as Related to Improved Cotton Quality and Marketing Practices" by Francis L. Gerdes and A. Y. Willis, Jr. (July 1947) the following approximate grades and staples are used in the designated cotton products:

Tire Cord Medium grades, SLM and M, 1" to 1-1/16"

Carded weaving yarns..... Considerable range but mostly M to LM,
7/8 inch to 1-1/32 inch.

Sheeting, broadcloth,
organdies, voiles, etc.. Narrow range of grades, about SLM to M.
Slightly longer staple than carded
weaving yarns.

Knitting yarns..... Medium to high grades. 1-1/16" and above
for combed; shorter cottons for carded.

Thread..... Best grades, mostly 1-1/8" and longer

Variety was designated in 12% of cotton purchases in 1945 as compared with only 2% in 1941. Place of growth was specified in approximately one-third of purchases. Variety was most important to tire cord manufacturers and of least importance to carded weaving and knitting yarn spinners. Place of growth was "of considerable consequence" with combed weaving yarn, thread, and tire cord manufacturers.

VARIETIES OF COTTON GROWN IN MISSISSIPPI DELTA

According to The Staple Cotton Review, the Mississippi Delta is concentrating more and more on medium instead of long staples. Only 22% of the Delta cotton acreage was planted to staples of 1-1/8" and longer in 1947, as compared with 27% in 1946, 75% in 1942, and 62% in 1941. (Based on surveys of 50% to 60% of acreage.) Conversely, this year's acreage in 1-1/32" - 1-3/32" is 78% compared with 38% in 1941. As indicated below, DPL-14 is the most popular variety.

Table 5.- Acreages planted to designated varieties
in Mississippi Delta, 1947

Type of seed	Staple length,	Percent of acreage :	Type of seed	Staple length	Percent of acreage
Arkansas					
Empire	1"- 1-1/16"	0.5	: Mississippi		
DPL-14	) 1-3/32"	94.1	Ambassador	) 1"- 1-1/16"	0.5
Stoneville 2B	)	4.8	Empire)	
Coker - various	1-1/8"	1/	Stoneville 5A)	
Coker - staple	1-5/32"	.2	DPL - various	)	28.3
Wilds	) 1-1/4" and +	.4	DPL - 14	)	37.5
Wilds-16	)		DPL - 15	)	1.4
			Coker 4 in 1	) 1-3/32"	3.0
			Stoneville 2-B	)	6.7
Total seed acreage	216,050 =	100.0	Bobshaw No. 1	)	.8
Louisiana					
Empire	) 1"- 1-1/16"	1.5	: Coker - various		
Stoneville 5A	)		Coker - 100	) 1-1/8"	9.1
DPL-14		44.4	Coker - 100 - 9)	
Coker 4 in 1	) 1-3/32"	13.4	Bob-Del)	
Stoneville 2B	)	3.3	Stoneville 2C	)	0.6
Coker - various	)		Delfos - various)	
Coker - 100 - 8	1-1/8"	24.9	Delfos - 531 - B	) 1-5/32"	4.3
Coker - 100 - 9	)		Delfos - 531 - C)	
Coker - staple	)		Coker 100-36-3	)	5.9
Delfos - 444	)		Coker - staple)	
Delfos - 531-C	1-5/32"	10.8	Delfos 9252		
Delfos-100-36-3	)		Delfos 651	) 1-3/16"	.9
Delfos 9169	1-3/16"	1.1	Delfos 9169)	
Wilds - 16	1-1/4" and +	.6	Wilds - various	) 1-1/4" and +	1.0
Total acreage	42,266	= 100.0	Wilds - 15)	
			Total acreage	675,156	= 100.0

1/ Less than .05 percent

Compiled from the Staple Cotton Review, August 1947.

COTTON PRODUCTS

DAN RIVER ANNOUNCES "WRINKLE-RESISTANT FINISH"

George S. Harris, President of Dan River Mills, told a press conference in New York that Dan River had developed a finish to make cotton goods "wrinkle resistant." The development was said to represent 4 years of research, two in collaboration with Monsanto Chemical Company, whose "Resloom C" is being used. Test runs were made on several hundred thousand yards of chambrays, ginghams, "Gordon Plaid" shirtings, and cotton tweeds, under varying temperatures and tensions. Harris said that not all fabrics had responded alike, that commercial production of wrinkle-resistant fabrics was now underway, but would be "restricted to a very narrow volume" until technological problems had been solved.

Cotton Trade Journal, August 29, 1947, p. 1

INSULATION MANUFACTURE SUBSIDY REDUCED ON LOW GRADE, SHORT STAPLED COTTONS

The Agriculture Department announced that during the current fiscal year manufacturers will receive 5-3/4 cents subsidy per pound, gross weight, on low grade, short staple cotton used for insulation. The rate of payment under last year's program was 7-1/2 cents per pound, and in 1946, 9 cents. Payments in previous years have been made on the finished insulation, instead of the gross weight of cotton used. This year's rate would be equivalent to approximately 6 cents per pound for the finished product, the Department stated. The \$50,000 already allotted to the subsidy program is sufficient to provide payment on the use of about 27,500 bales of cotton, a quantity approximately equivalent to that used under the program from March through June 1947. The amount allotted to the program during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, was \$3 million. "Consideration will be given to allotment of additional funds needed through June 1948," the Department said.

Wall Street Journal, August 22, 1947, p. 7.

SEAM STRENGTH RESEARCH NOTED

Experiments to improve the seam strength of garments have been conducted during the past year in the laboratories of the American Thread Company by that company in collaboration with Union Special Machine Company and Reeves Brothers. The research was initiated as a result of complaints from the Quartermaster General. Details were not announced, but it was stated that in some instances "seam strength can be increased 100%."

Daily News Record, August 28, 1947, p. 1.

COTTON-FIBERGLAS DRAPERY FABRIC DEVELOPED

Turner Halsey Company, selling agents for Plymouth Fabrics, has announced "a new type of fire-resistant drapery and decorative fabrics made of Fiberglas and flame-proofed cotton yarns. First installation is in dining room of the Hotel Sherry, Netherlands, New York. The fabrics, approximately 60% glass and 40% cotton can be dry-cleaned, will not stretch and can be draped in soft folds. They have been approved by New York City as fire-resistive.

Textile Age, May 1947, P. 24.

FIBER BONDING MACHINES IN COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION

The first fiber bonding machine (designed by Dan River Mills) to come off the production line at the Walter Kidde & Company plant in Belleville, N. J., was to be on view there August 15.

Journal of Commerce, August 13, 1947, p. 12.

VENTILE FABRIC (SHIRLEY CLOTH) STILL NOT ON AMERICAN MARKET

It is estimated that possibly 600,000 yards of "Ventile" (English trade name for Shirley light weight cotton weatherproof cloth) will be produced in England this year, of which more than 200,000 yards have been allocated for export in the form of garments. Bulk of production is being used for "rain-coats with some golf jackets" and it is hoped to expand later into ski suits and other types of sportswear. Exploitation of "Ventile" has been delayed in United States because the name is similar to that of another product already registered, and no shipments will be made to this country until registration is secured. Strict rules governing manufacture and sale have been laid down by the Ventile Fabrics Association of Great Britain. Ventile fabrics come in three weights.

Daily News Record, September 2, 1947, p. 20

COMPETITIVE MATERIALS

RAYON STAPLE OUTLOOK AND EXPECTED IMPROVEMENTS ARE CITED BY RAYON SALES EXECUTIVES

Following is a brief analysis of articles appearing in recent Spun Rayon section of the Daily News Record:

According to George L. Storm, Manager of Rayon Staple Sales Division, American Viscose Corporation, the market could absorb twice as much rayon staple as is now made with no basic improvement. Recent significant research achievements, which will widen use, are (1) Extra-strength rayon staple (15 to 20% stronger than regular and thus of value in industrial applications); (2) Fine denier rayon staple "produced in extra strength types" in 1 and 1.25 denier per filament (makes possible 100s count yarns and use in soft sheer fabrics); (3) Crimped staple (for use in securing a "lofty full hand" and "crispness"); (4) Varied length staple (for blending with wool). Finishing research, development of machinery specifically designed to process staple, use of "spun-dyed" staple (now becoming popular in England) also will strengthen rayon staple's position.

Daily News Record, September 4, 1947, p. 4, Sec. 2.

Ford B. Draper, Manager of Rayon Sales for Dupont, said that textile economists estimate that domestic consumption of all types of fibers will exceed 5 billion pounds annually with synthetics supplying 1.5 billion pounds of the total. (Our figures indicate that 6.1 billion pounds were consumed last year). Estimated market for viscose staple is placed at 300 million pounds (132.7 million pounds produced in 1946).

According to Robert C. Dort, Sales Manager for Staple and Spun Yarns, Celanese Corporation of America, production of acetate staple will total over 100 million pounds in 1948 (output in 1946 was 43.7 million pounds). "On the horizon is colored acetate staple"..."giving superior fastness and vast possibilities

of blending colors—to which the woolen and worsted spinners are looking eagerly."..."Still better acetate staple fiber, finer denier per filament staple, colored staple, special acetate staples for special end uses, acetate tow for tow-to-top or tow-to-yarn processes—all are being worked on through vigorous research."

Daily News Record, September 4, 1947, Sec. 2, p. 10.

WORLD WOOL STOCKS DECLINING RAPIDLY

World wool stocks are now reported to be dangerously short as compared with being a "glut" on World's markets a year ago. When the J. O. (Joint Organization of U. K. and three British Empire wool producing dominions) started on July 31, 1945, it controlled 3.2 billion pounds of wool, and it was estimated that it would take 13 years to consume these wartime-accumulated stocks. By June 30th, 1947, stocks were down to 1.5 billion pounds and prices (world) are now 60% higher than at the end of 1946. The reduction is said to have been due (1) to unprecedented demand from the U. S., which last year consumed 1.0 billion pounds (greasy basis) and (2) to rapid revival of Continental European industry. With production down in Australia and the United States, and with more wool being directed to France, Italy, Germany, and Japan, it is expected that J. O. stocks will be dissipated in 2-3 years and the U. S. supply "in another year." Better grades are already reported in extremely short supply.

Journal of Commerce, August 29, 1947, p. 1

OREGON FLAX PRODUCTION DECLINES

Before the war, Oregon produced 4,300 tons of fiber flax and had 4 plants for processing it. During the war, production increased to 37,000 tons in 1942 and the government financed building of "10 or more plants." Three plants closed after the 1945 crop and three more with the 1946 crop. This year farmers have planted only 6,000 acres to flax as compared with 18,000 in 1942. High production costs and higher income from alternative crops such as wheat are given as reason for decline.

Wall Street Journal, September 6, 1947, p. 1

AUSTRALIA ATTEMPTING TO DEVELOP GOSSAMER-WEIGHT WOOLEN FABRICS

Australia's hopes for continued high exports of wool are based in part on development of gossamer-light woolen fabrics on a commercial basis that will compete with silk and nylon. Australian government scientists are carrying out research on this subject, while "making of fine 'lighter than silk' woolen cloth has been reported as being put on a commercial basis in Britain." The alginate process, in which a supporting thread is dissolved in soap and warm water after the fabric has been woven, is used.

Wall Street Journal, August 21, 1947, p. 8.

NYLON STAPLE WOOL BLENDED AT NEWNAN COTTON MILLS

Blending nylon with other fibers at Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Georgia, is now well past the initial experimental stage, according to Wyllis H. Taylor, President, and Karl Nixon, General Manager. Much of the nylon blend yarn from Newnan Mill goes into men's hosiery, athletics and socks. Lighter weight hose of 100 percent nylon have been found desirable for summer wear while heavier weights of nylon and worsted blends have softness and durability.

Nylon blends have invaded the underwear field, it was stated, and the combinations are replacing the silk and worsted combinations in women's underwear."

Daily News Record, August 25, 1947, p. 22.

STEPS TAKEN TO PROCESS WOOL IN WEST

Governors of Colorado, North Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming have called a meeting to be held in Denver in November to "consider the possibility of scouring Western wool in the Rocky Mountain region and setting up textile plants in this area." Governor Lee Knous of Colorado said that "the Pacific Coast likely will become the clothing manufacturing center of the country."

Journal of Commerce, August 23, 1947, p. 1.

AVONDALE INSTALLS RAYON TOW-TO-YARN SYSTEM

A rayon tow-to-yarn direct spinning frame manufactured by Medley Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Georgia, is in daily operation at the firm's plant and also by Avondale Mills. "Tow is fed down between two top rolls into a funnel, which guides the tow to two bottom rolls driven at a higher speed than the top rolls." The filaments are each stretched to the maximum elongation, and each is broken. The yarn has "very high breaking strength" but elasticity is almost non-existent. It has been produced in 2s to 40s count. A pilot plant to demonstrate the machine is to be built.

Daily News Record, August 11, 1947, p. 23

NORTH AMERICAN RAYON CORPORATION, SMALLEST PRODUCER OF RAYON TIRE YARN, SEIZED BY OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The Office of Alien Property has seized American Bemberg Corporation and North American Rayon Corporation, subsidiaries of A.K.U., Dutch rayon trust, and of two German rayon firms with which A.K.U. is affiliated—V.G.F. and J. P. Bemberg A.G. It was announced that American Bemberg will be offered for sale in the near future but that possibly six months would be required before North American is put up for sale. This development is of considerable interest to the rayon industry because it is believed that one of the large tire firms might be able to effect an entry into the rayon industry by purchasing North American, which is the smallest producer of high tenacity rayon tire yarn.

Journal of Commerce, August 13, 1947, p. 12.

PAPER BAG EXPANSION CONTINUES

The Hammond Bag & Paper Company has announced the leasing of a plant at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, to be used exclusively for the manufacture of multiwall paper bags. The newly acquired single story building will enable the company to increase its productive capacity by 50 percent.

From Feedstuffs, August 23, 1947, p. 12.

St. Regis Paper Company has acquired the right to manage and utilize 208,000 acres of pine timber in Georgia's Suwanee forest. It is estimated that this acreage will supply pulpwood for 260 tons of pulp a day, which with supply from nearby farmers will bring production of bleached and unbleached sulphate pulp to 750 tons a day or 250,000 tons a year. It will be used as a source of supply for multiwall bags and other types of industrial packaging.

Wall Street Journal, September 6, 1947, p. 8.

St. Regis Paper Company will construct a \$6,000,000 Kraft paper and multiwall bag plant at Tacoma, Washington. The paper plant will produce 240 tons of paper every 24 hours while the multiwall bag plant will convert about 50,000 tons of Kraft paper a year into multiwall bags (eight to nine percent of last year's consumption of paper in shipping sacks).

Journal of Commerce, August 21, 1947, p. 6.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION NOTES

TEXTILE RESEARCH PROJECTS AT SOUTHERN RESEARCH INSTITUTE ARE NAMED

Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, now has half of its \$2.5 million capital fund subscribed, and plans to build a new seven-story laboratory building at an estimated cost of \$2 million. Textile research projects underway include a detailed study of the performance of the electric blanket; a study of wool finishing treatments; a study of the chemical and engineering aspects of warp sizing with special reference to reducing lint shedding in the cotton weave room; development of improved mattress construction—including wear resistance, water repellancy, and flame resistance. The latter study includes a check on filling materials competitive to cotton such as glass wool and foam rubber.

Daily News Record, September 7, 1947, p. 30.

ALLOCATION OF RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT FUNDS IS NOTED

The Agriculture Department has allocated \$1,800,000 in Research and Marketing Act funds to the States. At the same time, E. A. Meyer, administrator of the 1946 act, said plans were nearly complete for the earmarking of 3 million dollars for research on new and wider uses of wool, cotton and other commodities. On the first allocations to the States, there must be 50-50 matching by the State governments, it was pointed out. Twenty percent of these funds must be spent on marketing research. Mr. Meyer and Maurice R. Cooper, formerly with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, had joined the Research Act Administration and will handle programs dealing with cotton, sugar, tobacco and fats and oils. Harry R. Trelogan will handle projects in the livestock and animal product fields.

Daily News Record, September 2, 1947, p. 4.

SIMON WILLIAMS NAMED DEAN OF LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Dr. Simon Williams has been named dean of Lowell Textile Institute.

Daily News Record, August 15, 1947, p. 34

A new department of synthetic textiles has been established at Lowell Textile Institute with Dr. Chapin A. Harris, at present director of research at Plymouth Cordage Company, as head. Jacob K. Frederick, Jr., formerly with Textron, is assistant professor in the new department.

Daily News Record, August 18, 1947, p. 18.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

WORLD PRODUCTION OF FATS AND OILS IMPROVES

World production of fats and oils continues its slow but steady improvement. Oilseed acreages in the United States and Canada have risen sharply and a large

output is expected which may put the United States in a net export position. Much heavier exports should come from the Argentine than in the disappointing season of 1946-47. Phillipine copra exports will probably remain at high levels while moderate qualities of oil may begin to flow from India and Malaya. Mediterranean Europe will have a better olive crop than last year but the output of animal fats in Europe cannot expand much until more feed-stuffs become available.

The State of Food and Agriculture, FAO, 1947, p. 8.

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

PRICE OF DISSOLVING WOOD PULP INCREASED

The large U. S. producer of dissolving wood pulp raised prices by \$3 to \$6 per ton on July 14. Comparative prices per pound for selected months are as follows:

Month and year	Wood pulp				Cents
	Standard	High-t.	Acetate	Purified	
	viscose	viscose	v-cupra	Linters	
	grade	grade	grade	·	
August 1940	4.25	5.00	5.00	6.6 1/	
August 1946	5.38	5.63	5.88	9.5 1/	
December 1946	6.13	6.38	6.93	21.0	
August 1947	7.10	7.55	8.70	12.5	

1/ Average price for year.

Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producers.